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An Economic Issue.

A careful review of the economics and history of the Homestead trouble shows that the issue was really an economic one, that might have been adjusted by strictly economic methods; and that the real cause of the riot was the ignorant failure of the company to recognize that an economic solution was possible and would be the best for all parties; and a determination to insist upon an antiquated resort to force to establish legal rights outgrown by the advance of society. This is another illustration of the social law so often emphasized in history, namely, that civilization always demands the adjustment of political rights to the requirements of advancing economic and social relations, and that persistent opposition to this law by either kings or capitalists is sure to force an eruption dangerous, if not fatal, to social welfare and free government. It is the function of social philosophy and statesmanship to teach economic principles and devise political measures that shall bring about this readjustment in accordance with the trend of social evolution, which, of course, demands that all social modifications shall be based upon the principle of increasing the security of personal and political liberty, the safety of property, and the freedom of competitive adjustment of economic difficulties.

The Carnegie conflict has shown that in order to secure this, several measures are necessary. First of all must of course be an unqualified enforcement of the rights of property. This is a fundamental necessity to social freedom and progress, and should therefore be made absolute and complete. No industrial conditions whatsoever should be set up as a defense for the destruction of property. In fact, party rights and personal safety must be held absolutely sacred, and this laborers must religiously recognize no less than capitalists. But to secure these the fullest opportunity for economic competition must be guaranteed. This involves, first, the recognition of trade unions as a necessary part of the industrial organization of society, entitled to the same legal status and support afforded to organized capital. Second, that the refusal of capital to treat with labor organizations and especially to institute lockouts for the purpose of forcing workmen to disband their unions, shall be regarded as against public policy, to be discouraged by the courts and disfavored by legislation as against the interests of the State. Third, the entire responsibility of protection to life and property shall be in the hands of the community, and no capitalist shall be permitted to employ private troops under any circumstances, except when called upon to do so by the authorities for the purpose of strengthening the ordinary police machinery of the community. Fourth, that in all cases of industrial disputes, laborers shall have the same right peacefully to disperse laborers from taking their places that employers have to induce them to do so. This indeed is necessary to the efficiency of the strike, and the strike must be recognized as being a part of the competitive machinery of modern industry, as it is.

There is no other method as yet devised by which the competition of laborers for a higher, because better paid status can be secured, and as such the strike is of incalculable value to the community. Those who see in it only a disturbance and disorder look at the surface alone. But those who look below the surface will discern the method of the gradual rise of the ancient serf to the modern laborer, and of the modern laborer to the condition of a comfortable, reasonable and intelligent citizen—one corner-stone of public prosperity. —The Social Economist.

Ratios of Illegitimacy.

A table of statistics of illegitimacy in Europe, purchased by Dr. Albert Leffingwell, shows the Irish to be the most virtuous of all the people, the ratio of illegitimate births among them being twenty-six in every thousand. The English rate is forty-eight, and the Scotch eighty-two per thousand. Thus we may roughly say that for every child born out of wedlock in Ireland two are born in England and three in Scotland. In Europe at large, Ireland is closely followed in its place of honor by Russia, with the low rate of twenty-eight per thousand, and by Holland with the rate of thirty-two per thousand. The Italian and French rates are respectively seventy-four and eighty-two per thousand, comparable with the rate in Scotland. Among the countries that show the highest proportions of illegitimacy are Sweden, Saxony, Bavaria and Austria, in which the rates range from one hundred one hundred to one hundred and forty per thousand. Austria is at the opposite pole from Ireland, and takes the lowest place in morality among the European nations, with a rate of one hundred and forty-six per thousand. The inquiry into the causes of these varying rates of illegitimacy raises complicated and interesting problems. The causes generally supposed to be principal factors in the matter are poverty, ignorance, and the contamination of great cities. Examining the influence of these, Dr. Leffingwell finds it very slight. In Ireland, the lowest rates are in the poorest countries; and the author affirms that "there is nowhere such uniform relation between the indigence of a people and the prevalence of illegitimacy as to justify the hypothesis that this phase of moral delinquency in any district or country can be accurately described as caused by its poverty. As little can the influence of great cities account for the prevalence of illegitimacy. Education and creed appear to have little influence. We must seek the real factors in race and heredity, legislative restraints upon marriage, social usage, and other like circumstances."—Popular Science Monthly.

The wool trade in Arizona has been very good this year and the menep that comes from that source alone each year is approaching very close to the amount paid in dividends by mines. There are about 2,000,000 head of sheep in the territory which average about \$1 per head for the wool, the bulk of which is practically profit, as it costs but little to run sheep on the range, and with an average amount of luck the losses are comparatively light, about one and two per cent. covering deaths from natural causes. It is a great help to the territory in many ways, employing in the aggregate about 2,500 men who are paid in board and wages about \$1,000,000 yearly, and perhaps \$10,000 more is paid to the shearers. The taxes paid by the sheep owners amount to \$60,000 annually, from which it can be seen there is great profit in the business, particularly as the winters are mild on all classes of live stock and particularly on sheep. To the above amounts should be added full 200,000 sheep and lambs shipped from the territory during the year for mutton. The average price for wool this season is about 13½ per pound.—Stock-grower.

The man who loses his temper in an argument usually fights with his left hand.

An ordinary day coach weighs about 50,000 pounds; Pullman sleepers weigh about 74,000 pounds.

Once every eight years all locks on the United States mail bags are changed to insure safety.

"The Plait Tools of Plutocracy."

In admitting the Carnegie men to bail, Judge Ewing, before whom the cases were brought, said:

I think if the story in the newspapers is true none of the men charged in the information can be held for murder, and certainly not in the first degree. The men in the barges had the right to use all necessary force to maintain their rightful possession of this property.

This indicates a much graver danger for the liberties of American workingmen than the discharge of the Pinkerton assassins. It is that the judiciary is in full accord with the red-handed assassins and boldly proclaims in advance of any trial that the interpretation of law will be given in favor of the alleged owners of property in the use of all necessary force to maintain their side in the dispute. It is an extraordinary swing of the plutocratic arm of despotic power, and a summary notice that the cause of labor will be driven from the doors of so-called justice.

The last pillar of civil liberty has fallen before the advance of organized plutocracy. Mr. Frick testified before the Congressional committee that he secured the Pinkertons before the lockout, and because he distrusted the power of both the sheriff and the militia as being sufficient for his purposes. And this Judge Ewing hastens to say in advance of trial that this is right. He proposes, so far as his authority is respected, to enshrine the Pinkerton assassin as the arbiter of right. If this is to be the state of affairs, it is time for the American workingmen to take hold of the judiciary at the ballot box. Everywhere the two old parties are proposing to fuse on judicial nominations and elect the pliant tools of plutocracy. Is the name of Jeffries to shine as an angel of light in contrast with the American judiciary? Let even judges beware!—The American Nonconformist.

Judge Kibbey was in the city yesterday direct from Prescott. He had not seen his family for a long time and started for Florence on this morning's train. Whilst here the Judge was spoken to relative to the chances of the North and South railroad as he understood it in the northern section having just come from where the road is making its initial steps. He replied "I have held conversations with several active and prominent men in the now railroad building section of Arizona where there is a great deal of vim and commendable push being exhibited in putting the road through to Phenix. I spoke with Mr. Frank Murphy who is most thoroughly acquainted with the projects and ultimate designs of the road now being built and he asserts positively that it will extend to Florence and Tucson. From all that I have seen with my own eyes and from that which has been confided to me by those who are in a positive position to know I say that Tucson can rely on the North and South railroad as only a contemplated but an early completed tangible fact."—Tucson Citizen.

In Maine a physician made gestures when giving a nurse directions for a patient, and his horse, noticing them from the street, made straight for the window, thinking himself called to share in the consultation. He broke several panes of glass before he could be controlled.

Lynching.

The alarming frequency of lynchings in the United States demands more active and more concerted measures for their suppression. The better sentiment of the country condemns them. They have been denounced through the press, from the pulpit, from the platform and in legislative assemblies. But despite these opposing moral influences the evil grows, nor is its extent measured by the actual loss of life involved. These acts of summary vengeance beget a spirit of lawlessness and a disregard for constituted authorities which lead to increased crime in every direction. Those disposed to evil feel less restraint, and those who have yielded passive submission to the law grow lax in their obedience. The effect is so demoralizing that where lynching is once indulged in it seems to be recognized as the means of dealing with certain cases, and the gravity of the offenses which incite it grows constantly less.

Those who incite these lynchings and assist in unlawful executions are murderers in the sight of the law and should be treated as such. It is high time that this class of offenders be brought promptly to account and such examples set as will deter others from the commission of like acts. The delays of the law in criminal cases are frequently censurable and vexatious, but they cannot justify still greater crimes on the part of those who assume the functions of judge, jury and executioner, frequently adding the offense of violently destroying public property and endangering innocent lives.—Detroit Free Press.

Here is a recipe that can be tried at very little expense, and if it proves to be a good thing it is worth a great deal to a majority of families: "Anybody can freeze his own ice cream in five minutes, and for an expenditure of two or three cents. If the preparation desired to be frozen is placed in a tin bucket or other receptacle, it can be readily congealed by putting it in a pail containing a weak dilution of sulphuric acid and water. Into this throw a handful of common Glauber salts, and the resulting cold is so great that a bottle of wine will be frozen solid in a few minutes, and ice cream or ices may be quickly and easily prepared."

Mr. Edward Vanderlip writing from Crittenden, makes mention of the fact that a Mexican boy named Carlos Renters was bitten by a skunk at Greenterville on the 15th day of July, and on the 6th of August died in frightful convulsions at what is known as the Pewsey ranch. Dr. Davidson, who attended the sufferer, pronounced it a clear case of hydrophobia. This would go to prove that the skunk is an enemy to be looked upon with as much hatred as the rattlesnake and it should be prompt extermination for every one that shows up.—Tucson Citizen.

A man at Burlington, N. C., has a dog and a calf that have formed a strange attachment. Lately the dog has been given bread as a diet, and as soon as he gets his rations, he hunts up the calf and gives it the bread, which the calf eats and seems to relish. When the calf is fed the dog receives a share of the meal or bran. The only explanation for this attachment is, that they have been kept in the same stall for some time.

The Census Bureau has issued bulletin 159, under date of July 14th, giving statistics of the colored population of the United States for the census year 1890.

This bulletin contains not only the negro population, but Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians separated from all tribal connection. They are figured out as follows: Of African descent, 7,470,040; of Chinese, 107,475; of Japanese, 2,039; of civilized Indians, 58,806.

The persons of African descent are further classified according to the numbers each of blacks, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons, but the superintendent of the census admits that considerable difficulty was encountered in prosecuting the special inquiry as to the mixed bloods, and as a consequence the figures obtained are only approximately and not accurately true. It appears, however, that there are in the United States 6,337,980 pure blacks, 956,980 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons, 69,936 octoroons.

Massachusetts has a population of African descent as follows: Pure blacks 14,108; mulattoes, 6,815; quadroons 728; octoroons, 493. It there appears that while the pure blacks number 14,108, the mixed bloods foot up 8,036. Thus it will be seen that the mixed bloods are in the proportion of 57 per cent. of the pure blacks in Massachusetts.

In Ohio there are 50,078 pure blacks and 37,035 mixed bloods. The latter constitute a proportion of 74 per cent. In Indiana the pure blacks are 31,557, and the mixed are 18,685. The proportion of the latter is 43 per cent. In Illinois the percentage of mixture is 41 per cent. In Kansas it is 35 per cent.

In the Southern States the percentage of mixture is very much smaller. In Virginia, where there are 519,997 pure blooded negroes, there are 115,441 mixed bloods, or 22 per cent. In South Carolina the pure blacks are 621,781, to 67,153 mixed, or only 10 per cent. In Georgia there are 17 per cent. of mixed bloods, in Mississippi they are 13 per cent. and in Louisiana they are 19 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the percentage of miscegenation is notably larger in the old free states than in the old slave States of the South.

James Stowe, well-known in Tucson years ago, and who whilst in Texas, on account of his great height, could knock the persimmons from the tree without the aid of a pole, and who is now a bona fide land owner and mining investor in the valley of Casa Grande, is now in the city. When Sells' circus pulled through the valley sometime ago and stopped at the depot, the giant of the show was compelled to look up to Jim and asked for a step ladder so he could climb up and shake hands with him.—Citizen.

A Western girl who married a dull English lord, thus describes her daily life: "It is nothing but violet, velvet and veal one day, and mauve, moire and mutton the next."

De man dat is always in debt, deah breddren, is like a bob-tailed hoos in fly time; his time is occupied in an endeavor to make bofe ends meet dat is as comical as it is fruitless.

The hydraulic railroad now daily operated in Paris consists of four carriages or cars, each having a capacity of twenty-five passengers. The train runs as smoothly as a boat on water.

The bugler who sounded the fatal charge at Balaklava is still living and in full practice of his profession. His name is Landfried and he is now the bandmaster of the First Sussex volunteer artillery.

A little white, enameled slipper hung from two diamond or pearl hearts is the latest novelty in gifts for bridesmaids.

Among the earliest efforts of the Americans for cultivation in Arizona was that of F. Brill, on the Haysayampa, at Wickenburg. He opened about fifty acres for gardening and planted, perhaps, the first orchard in Arizona as early as 1864. During that year and the next several efforts were made—King S. Woolsey, on the Agua Fria, about fourteen miles Prescott, with a result of several hundred acres; W. H. Kirkland and J. McAteer in Kirkland valley, and A. H. Peoples in Peoples valley. The mining then just commenced in the Bradshaw range supported and made profitable the efforts, prosecuted under the most trying circumstances, under the works established by these pioneers. The Upper Verde valley, near Fort Verde, has for some years maintained a farming community settled on several hundred acres. This is also true of other mountain valleys, notably on Tonto creek, commencing about 1880, and the various creeks eastward to the Little Colorado, where in 1877 the Mormons established themselves, and, together with other settlers, now have in the vicinity of Springerville and St. Johns some thousand acres under cultivation, watered from the Little Colorado river and its tributaries.—R. J. Hinton in the Irrigation Age.

"Webster's unabridged dictionaries at four cents a pound," is the sign outside of a second-hand book store in Philadelphia.

The latest novelty in jewelry is the "honey-moon brooch." It consists of a diamond half-moon with an enameled honey bee perched on one of the points.

An engineer has recently devised a new electrical machine by which weeds and obnoxious grass can be destroyed in a minimum of time.

Most of the emigrants last year came from Germany, the fatherland furnishing 135,000. Ireland sent 60,000 and Italy a few more than that number.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells, and keeping the wounds open for a long time, form deep scars, which they consider highly ornamental.

A curious idea is one to make water of utility as fuel by separating its hydrogen from the oxygen and utilizing the inflammable qualities of the hydrogen.

Cotton is now grown in Turkistan and the Russian provinces of Central Asia, the quantity produced being 32,650,000 pounds, or say 80,000 bales in 1888 and 52,560,000 pounds in 1889.

The Chinese have their tombs built in a semi-circular form, like a horseshoe, and the Moors use the same form in their architecture.

It is proposed to rear insects for ornamental purposes the same as foreign flowers and plants are acclimatized in hothouses and gardens.

It is stated that among every 1,000 bachelors there are thirty-eight criminals; among married men the ratio is only eighteen per 1,000.

Carriages fitted up with electric lamps were used by speakers during the recent campaign in England.

A cactus plant in a house at Newportville, Pa., last winter grew so fast that it is too tall to be taken out of doors.

A Philadelphia barber displays a show card reading: "Hard cheek shaving a specialty."

Lake Erie, it is said, produces more fish, to the square mile than any body of water in the world.

There is a man in Manchester, N. H., named Will Knott. When in a hurry he signs his name Won't.

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